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Agenda item 56 (a)

**Globalization and interdependence****Report of the Second Committee\***

*Rapporteur:* Ms. Tamar Tchitanava (Georgia)

**I. Introduction**

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 56 (see A/62/421, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 25th and 32nd meetings, on 8 November and 7 December 2007. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/62/SR.25 and 32).

**II. Draft resolutions A/C.2/62/L.25 and A/C.2/62/L.60**

2. At the 25th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" (A/C.2/62/L.25), which read:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005 and 61/207 of 20 December 2006 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,*

*"Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including*

\* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in four parts, under the symbol A/62/421 and Add.1-3.



General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

*"Reaffirming* the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

*"Recognizing* that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly determined by factors outside its geographical borders and that the equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization requires managing the processes of globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*"Reaffirming* the central role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

*"Reaffirming also* the importance of migration as a phenomenon accompanying increased globalization, including its impact on economies, and underlines the need for greater coordination and cooperation among countries as well as relevant regional and international organizations,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Recognizes* that while some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization, many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized, and that benefits are very unevenly shared, while costs are unevenly distributed;

"3. *Also recognizes* that economic liberalization has unleashed market forces that have a significant impact, in particular in developing countries, on the degree of flexibility countries have in shaping national policies, and that international commitments, policies and processes have a great impact on the scope and implementation of national development strategies;

"4. *Underlines* that countries face many challenges as they endeavour to balance their international obligations with their national priorities, particularly in an environment where they are all intricately linked, and that developing countries, in particular countries with small and vulnerable economies, such as the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries, are increasingly constrained, and their ability to have bold and goal-oriented national strategies is impeded by some of the demands of international obligations, processes and rules;

"5. *Also underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations,

that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

"6. *Calls for* enhancing policy space for developing countries and ensuring flexibility in international regimes, especially in core areas of rules, through operational and meaningful special and differential treatment and the adoption of practical and concrete solutions to the outstanding implementation-related issues and concerns raised by developing countries;

"7. *Emphasizes* the need to enhance the fiscal policy space of developing countries as an instrument for achieving sustained economic growth and poverty eradication;

"8. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue refining and operationalizing the concept of policy space as articulated, inter alia, in the São Paulo Consensus and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

"9. *Reaffirms* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

"10. *Welcomes* the fact that developing countries have repeatedly stressed their commitments to their international duties and obligations, but emphasizes the need for a global consensus that international rules and disciplines should take into account lessons learned and emerging realities in implementation in this regard, and reiterates the need to avoid formulating and implementing rules and regimes that erode policy space;

"11. *Recognizes* that developing countries need policy space and flexibility to pursue development strategies that are compatible with their specific development conditions;

"12. *Stresses* that developing countries need to maintain their right to development by retaining policy space to pursue policies based on their unique social, political, economic and environmental conditions;

"13. *Reaffirms* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries and that to this end the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a

comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries;

"14. *Strongly stresses* that national planning capacity, in particular in developing countries, and the level of participation of developing countries in the international decision-making process need to be strengthened in order to enhance the ability of those countries to cope with external forces and the implementation of agreements and norms adopted at the international level while pursuing their development goals;

"15. *Calls for* all relevant international trade and financial institutions, while formulating and implementing policies, rules and regulations, to take into account the special needs of developing countries in order to create an enabling international economic environment to sustain growth and broad-based development;

"16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and stresses the need for continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including expeditiously concluding, in a time-bound manner, the issue of enhanced voting power of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions;

"17. *Also reaffirms* the importance of reform not only of individual intergovernmental institutions, but also of international structures and regimes that hamper rather than promote development;

"18. *Further reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development in developing countries;

"19. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support the efforts of developing countries to enhance their capacities regarding the impact of international agreements on national development strategies, including by sharing experiences so that countries can learn how national development strategies can be designed and implemented with flexibility to meet changing domestic and external circumstances, and to respond to such challenges;

"20. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system to help strengthen developing countries' institutional capacity to effectively cope with the implications of external macroeconomic and trade policies for national development strategies;

"21. *Takes note* of the initiatives of Member States to convene events in follow-up to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006, including, inter alia, the State-led initiative, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, to be hosted by the Government of the Philippines in 2008;

"22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the theme Impact of globalization on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals under the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence.'"

3. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and development" (A/C.2/62/L.60), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Hassan Ali Saleh (Lebanon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/72/L.25.
4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.
5. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines, in his capacity as facilitator, orally corrected the draft resolution.
6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.60, as orally corrected (see para. 8).
7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.60, draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.25 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

### III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### **Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005 and 61/207 of 20 December 2006 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

*Recalling further* the 2005 World Summit Outcome<sup>1</sup> and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

*Emphasizing* the need to fully implement the global partnership for development and enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement the commitments made in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields,

*Reaffirming* that development is a central goal by itself and that sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental aspects constitutes a key element of the overarching framework of United Nations activities,

*Recognizing* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

*Reaffirming* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

*Reaffirming also* the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration<sup>2</sup> to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

<sup>1</sup> See resolution 60/1.

<sup>2</sup> See resolution 55/2.

*Recognizing* that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly affected by factors outside its geographical borders and that maximizing in an equitable manner the benefits of globalization requires developing responses to globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

*Reaffirming* the commitment to eradicate poverty and hunger and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all and to promote the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization,

*Reaffirming* also its strong support for fair globalization and the need to translate growth into reduction of poverty and, in this regard, its resolve to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including for women and young people, a central objective of relevant national and international policies as well as national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

*Noting* that particular attention must be given, in the context of globalization, to the objective of protecting, promoting and enhancing the rights and welfare of women and girls, as stated in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,<sup>3</sup>

*Reaffirming* its commitment to governance, equity and transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and its commitment to open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial systems,

*Reaffirming* also the importance of migration as a phenomenon, among others, accompanying increased globalization, including its impact on economies, aware of the fact that all countries are impacted by international migration, and hence stressing the crucial importance of dialogue and cooperation so as to better understand the international migration phenomenon, including its gender perspective, and to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>4</sup>
2. *Recognizes* that some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization, but that many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy, and also that, as stated in the Millennium Declaration,<sup>2</sup> the benefits are very unevenly shared while costs are unevenly distributed;
3. *Also recognizes* that domestic economies are now interwoven with the global economy and that globalization affects all countries in different ways, and that countries on the one hand have trade and investment opportunities to, inter alia, fight poverty, while on the other face constraints in the degree of flexibility they have in pursuing their national development strategies;

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

<sup>4</sup> A/62/303.

4. *Further recognizes* that, while all countries face such constraints, developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries, have greater difficulties in balancing international obligations, processes and rules with their national development strategies;

5. *Underlines* that, in addressing the linkages between globalization and sustainable development, particular focus should be placed on identifying and implementing mutually reinforcing policies and practices that promote sustained economic growth, social development and environmental protection and that this requires efforts at both the national and international levels;

6. *Also underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the concept of policy space, as articulated in the São Paulo Consensus<sup>5</sup> and the World Summit Outcome<sup>1</sup>;

7. *Reaffirms* that good governance is essential for sustainable development, that sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation, and that freedom, peace and security, domestic stability, respect for human rights, including the right to development, and the rule of law, gender equality, market-oriented policies and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies are also essential and mutually reinforcing;

8. *Also reaffirms* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries and that, to this end, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries;

9. *Further reaffirms* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries,

<sup>5</sup> TD/412, part II.

while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

10. *Underlines* that, while recognizing the commitment of developing countries to their international duties and obligations, internationally agreed rules and disciplines should take into account lessons learned and current developments in implementation in the light of the special situation of developing countries, and in this regard reiterates the need for continuing flexibility and special provisions for developing countries as international financial and trade institutions formulate and implement rules and regulations to create an enabling international economic environment for sustained growth and broad-based development;

11. *Stresses* that all countries need to maintain their right to pursue policies based on their social, political, economic and environmental conditions and that, in this regard, countries, in particular developing countries, need flexibility and national policy space that are compatible with their specific development conditions, taking into account international obligations, processes and rules;

12. *Acknowledges* the need for continuing flexibility and special provisions for developing countries in the multilateral trading system;

13. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, stresses, to that end, the importance of continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, noting that enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions remains a continuous concern, and calls in this regard for further and effective progress;

14. *Also reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support the efforts of developing countries to enhance their capacities regarding the impact of international agreements on national development strategies;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-third session, a report on the theme "Impact of globalization on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals" under the agenda item entitled "Globalization and interdependence";

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence".



# General Assembly

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## Globalization and interdependence: science and technology for development

### Report of the Second Committee\*

*Rapporteur:* Ms. Tamar Tchitanava (Georgia)

#### I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 56 (see A/62/421, para. 2). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 20th, 25th, 28th and 33rd meetings, on 1, 8 and 16 November and 7 December 2007. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/62/SR.20, 25, 28 and 33).

#### II. Consideration of proposals

##### A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/62/L.11 and A/C.2/62/L.36

2. At the 20th meeting, on 1 November, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Astronomy, 2009" (A/C.2/62/L.11), which read:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,*

*"Aware that astronomy is one of the oldest basic sciences and that it has contributed and still contributes fundamentally to the evolution of other sciences and applications in a wide range of fields,*

\* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in four parts, under the symbol A/62/421 and Add.1-3.



*"Recognizing* that astronomical observations have profound implications for the development of science, philosophy, religion, culture and the general conception of the universe,

*"Noting* that, although there is a general interest in astronomy, it is often difficult for the general public to gain access to information and knowledge on the subject,

*"Conscious* that each society has developed legends, myths and traditions concerning the sky, the planets and the stars which form part of its cultural heritage,

*"Welcoming* resolution 33 C/25 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 19 October 2005, to express its support for the declaration of 2009 as the International Year of Astronomy, with a view to highlighting the importance of astronomical sciences and their contribution to knowledge and development,

*"Noting* that the International Astronomical Union has been supporting the initiative since 2003 and that it will act to grant the project the widest impact,

*"Convinced* that the Year could play a crucial role, inter alia, in raising public awareness of the importance of astronomy and basic sciences for sustainable development, promoting access to the universal knowledge of fundamental science through the excitement generated by the subject of astronomy, supporting formal and informal science education in schools as well as through science centres and museums and other relevant means, stimulating a long-term increase in student enrolment in the fields of science and technology, and supporting scientific literacy,

"1. *Decides* to declare 2009 the International Year of Astronomy;

"2. *Designates* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency and focal point for the Year, and invites it to organize, in this capacity, activities to be realized during the Year, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, the International Astronomical Union, the European Southern Observatory and astronomical societies and groups throughout the world, and, in this regard, notes that the activities of the Year will be funded from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

"3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels aimed at increasing awareness among the public of the importance of astronomical sciences and promoting widespread access to new knowledge and experiences of astronomical observation."

3. At its 28th meeting, on 16 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Astronomy, 2009" (A/C.2/62/L.36), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Hassan Ali Saleh (Lebanon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.11.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

5. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Hassan Ali Saleh (Lebanon), and the representative of Egypt (see A/C.2/62/SR.28).
6. Also at its 28th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.36 (see para. 14, draft resolution I).
7. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.36, draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.11 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

## **B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/62/L.26 and A/C.2/62/L.52**

8. At its 25th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development" (A/C.2/62/L.26), which read:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004 and 60/205 of 22 December 2005,*

*"Recognizing the vital role that science and technology can play in development and in facilitating efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation and improve productivity and competitiveness,*

*"Recalling the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,*

*"Recognizing that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advances and can enhance their productive capacity,*

*"Underscoring the role that traditional knowledge can play in technological development and in the sustainable management and use of natural resources,*

*"Recognizing the catalysing role of information and communication technologies in promoting and facilitating the achievement of all development goals, and in this regard stressing the importance of the contribution of the World Summit on the Information Society process to the building of a people-centred, balanced and inclusive information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help bridge the digital divide,*

*"Recalling the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society and the Geneva Declaration of Principles and the Geneva Plan of Action of the first phase of the Summit,*

*"Acknowledging with appreciation the role played by the International Telecommunication Union in the organization of the two phases of the World Summit,*

*"Welcoming the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,*

*"Acknowledging the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries to benefit from the potential of information and communications technology,*

*"Reaffirming the need to enhance the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,*

*"Noting with appreciation the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in helping developing countries to carry out science, technology and innovation policy reviews and in establishing a network of centres of excellence in science and technology for developing countries,*

*"Taking note with interest of the establishment of the inter-agency cooperation network on biotechnology, UN-Biotech, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,*

*"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development,*

*"1. Reaffirms its commitment to:*

*"(a) Strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;*

*"(b) Promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to, and development, transfer and diffusion of, technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, to developing countries;*

*"(c) Assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;*

*"(d) Promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal energy;*

*"(e) Implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;*

*"(f) Support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;*

*"2. Recognizes that the gap in technology and scientific capabilities between developed and developing countries, especially the least developed*

countries, is a continuing concern, as it impedes the capacity of many developing countries to participate fully in the global economy;

"3. *Recognizes also* that science and technology are vital for sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication, and stresses that the technology gap between developed and developing countries constitutes a major challenge for developing countries in their efforts to achieve development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

"4. *Stresses* the need to promote and facilitate access to the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies for the developing countries through the articulation of policies and measures to foster an enabling environment to facilitate the acquisition and development of technology and to enhance innovation capacity, on the basis of the mandates contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

"5. *Recognizes* that science and technology, including information and communications technology, are vital for the achievement of development goals and that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advancements and enhance their productive capacity, and in this regard reaffirms the commitment to promoting and facilitating, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, for developing countries;

"6. *Encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of regional, subregional and interregional joint research and development projects by, where feasible, mobilizing existing scientific and research and development resources and by networking sophisticated scientific facilities and research equipment;

"7. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum to address within its mandate the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technology and environmental management;

"8. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in their national development strategies;

"9. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies;

"10. *Urges* the international community to continue to work towards facilitating an adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to and acquisition of technology for developing countries;

"11. *Underscores* that the transfer of technology to developing countries shall be provided under fair and affordable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms;

"12. *Calls for continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technology at the service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;*

"13. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up.*"

9. At its 33rd meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Science and technology for development" (A/C.2/62/L.52), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Hassan Ali Saleh (Lebanon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.26.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications (see A/C.2/62/SR.33).

11. Also at the 33rd meeting, the representative of Austria, in her capacity as facilitator, orally corrected draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.52 as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was inserted directly after operative paragraph 7, operative paragraph 9 was deleted, and the paragraphs following operative paragraph 2 were renumbered accordingly;

(b) In operative paragraph 8, the words "under fair, affordable, transparent and mutually agreed terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare for the benefit of society" were added at the end of the paragraph.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.52, as orally corrected (see para. 14, draft resolution II).

13. In light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.52, draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.26 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

### III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

14. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

#### **Draft resolution I** **International Year of Astronomy, 2009**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

*Aware* that astronomy is one of the oldest basic sciences and that it has contributed and still contributes fundamentally to the evolution of other sciences and applications in a wide range of fields,

*Recognizing* that astronomical observations have profound implications for the development of science, philosophy, culture and the general conception of the universe,

*Noting* that, although there is a general interest in astronomy, it is often difficult for the general public to gain access to information and knowledge on the subject,

*Conscious* that each society has developed legends, myths and traditions concerning the sky, the planets and the stars which form part of its cultural heritage,

*Welcoming* resolution 33 C/25 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 19 October 2005,<sup>1</sup> to express its support for the declaration of 2009 as the International Year of Astronomy, with a view to highlighting the importance of astronomical sciences and their contribution to knowledge and development,

*Noting* that the International Astronomical Union has been supporting the initiative since 2003 and that it will act to grant the project the widest impact,

*Convinced* that the Year could play a crucial role, inter alia, in raising public awareness of the importance of astronomy and basic sciences for sustainable development, promoting access to the universal knowledge of fundamental science through the excitement generated by the subject of astronomy, supporting formal and informal science education in schools as well as through science centres and museums and other relevant means, stimulating a long-term increase in student enrolment in the fields of science and technology, and supporting scientific literacy,

1. *Decides* to declare 2009 the International Year of Astronomy;
2. *Designates* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency and focal point for the Year, and invites it to organize, in this capacity, activities to be realized during the Year, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, the International

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, 33rd session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005* (Paris, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), vol. I, *Resolutions*, chap. V.

Astronomical Union, the European Southern Observatory and astronomical societies and groups throughout the world, and, in this regard, notes that the activities of the Year will be funded from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels aimed at increasing awareness among the public of the importance of astronomical sciences and promoting widespread access to new knowledge and experiences of astronomical observation.

## **Draft resolution II**

### **Science and technology for development**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 58/200 of 23 December 2003, 59/220 of 22 December 2004 and 60/205 of 22 December 2005,

*Recalling also* its resolution 61/207 of 20 December 2006 and its reference to science and technology,

*Recalling further* Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006,

*Recognizing* the vital role that science and technology, including environmentally sound technologies, can play in development and in facilitating efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve food security, fight diseases, improve education, protect the environment, accelerate the pace of economic diversification and transformation and improve productivity and competitiveness,

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>1</sup>

*Recalling also* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,<sup>2</sup>

*Recognizing* that international support can help developing countries to benefit from technological advances and can enhance their productive capacity,

*Underscoring* the role that traditional knowledge can play in technological development, and in the sustainable management and use of natural resources,

*Acknowledging* the urgent need to bridge the digital divide and to assist developing countries in accessing the potential benefits of information and communications technology,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building of the United Nations Environment Programme,<sup>3</sup>

*Reaffirming* the need to enhance the science and technology programmes of the relevant entities of the United Nations system,

*Noting with appreciation* the collaboration between the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in establishing a network of centres of excellence in science and technology for developing countries and in designing and carrying out science, technology and innovation policy reviews,

*Taking note with interest* of the establishment of the inter-agency cooperation network on biotechnology, UN-Biotech, as described in the report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development,<sup>4</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General,

<sup>1</sup> See resolution 60/1.

<sup>2</sup> See A/60/687 and A/C.2/59/3, annex, chap. I.

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

<sup>4</sup> A/62/136.

*Encouraging the development of initiatives to promote private sector engagement in technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation,*

1. *Reaffirms its commitment to:*

(a) Strengthen and enhance existing mechanisms and to support initiatives for research and development, including through voluntary partnerships between the public and private sectors, to address the special needs of developing countries in the areas of health, agriculture, conservation, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental management, energy, forestry and the impact of climate change;

(b) Promote and facilitate, as appropriate, access to, and development, transfer and diffusion of, technologies, including environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, to developing countries;

(c) Assist developing countries in their efforts to promote and develop national strategies for human resources and science and technology, which are primary drivers of national capacity-building for development;

(d) Promote and support greater efforts to develop renewable sources of energy, such as solar, wind and geothermal energy;

(e) Implement policies at the national and international levels to attract both public and private investment, domestic and foreign, that enhances knowledge, transfers technology on mutually agreed terms and raises productivity;

(f) Support the efforts of developing countries, individually and collectively, to harness new agricultural technologies in order to increase agricultural productivity through environmentally sustainable means;

2. *Recognizes* that science and technology, including information and communications technology, are vital for the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of developing countries in the global economy;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to provide a forum within which to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society<sup>2</sup> and to address within its mandate, in accordance with Council resolution 2006/46, the special needs of developing countries in areas such as agriculture, rural development, information and communications technology and environmental management;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with relevant partners, to continue to undertake science, technology and innovation policy reviews, with a view to assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in identifying the measures that are needed to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in their national development strategies;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant organizations to assist developing countries in their efforts to integrate science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies;

6. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen and foster investment in research and development for environmentally sound technologies and to promote the involvement of the business and financial sectors in the development of these technologies, and invites the international community to support these efforts;

7. *Encourages* existing arrangements and the further promotion of regional, subregional and interregional joint research and development projects by, where feasible, mobilizing existing scientific and research and development resources and by networking sophisticated scientific facilities and research equipment;

8. *Encourages* the international community to continue to facilitate, in view of the difference in level of development between countries, an adequate diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of, access to, and acquisition of technology for developing countries, under fair, affordable, transparent and mutually agreed terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare for the benefit of society;

9. *Calls for* continued collaboration between United Nations entities and other international organizations, civil society and the private sector in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, with a view to putting the potential of information and communications technology at the service of development through policy research on the digital divide and on new challenges of the information society, as well as technical assistance activities, involving multi-stakeholder partnerships;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and recommendations for future follow-up, including lessons learned in integrating science, technology and innovation policies in national development strategies.



## General Assembly

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### **Globalization and interdependence: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption**

#### **Report of the Second Committee\***

*Rapporteur:* Ms. Tamar Tchitanava (Georgia)

#### **I. Introduction**

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 56 (see A/62/421, para. 2). Action on sub-item (c) was taken at the 25th and 33rd meetings, on 8 November and 7 December 2007. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/62/SR.25 and 33).

#### **II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/62/L.27 and A/C.2/62/L.61**

2. At the 25th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (A/C.2/62/L.27), which read:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, and recalling also its*

\* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in four parts, under the symbol A/62/421 and Add.1-3.



resolutions 58/205 of 23 December 2003, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 60/207 of 22 December 2005 and 61/209 of 20 December 2006,

*"Welcoming the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,*

*"Welcoming also the convening of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Jordan, from 10 to 14 December 2006, and stressing the need for States parties to take steps to implement the outcome of that Conference,*

*"Recognizing that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger, and economic and sustainable development,*

*"Emphasizing the need for solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and the need to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of domestic administration and public spending and the rule of law, to ensure full respect for human rights, including the right to development, and to eradicate corruption and build sound economic and social institutions,*

*"Recognizing the concern about the transfer and/or transaction of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and stressing the need to address this concern consistent with the principles of chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,*

*"Concerned about the links between corruption in all its forms, including bribery, corruption-related money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime,*

*"Noting the particular concern of developing countries regarding the return of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption to the countries from which they originated, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapter V, in view of the importance that such assets can have to their sustainable development,*

*"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;*

*"2. Condemns corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin;*

*"3. Expresses concern about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption and, in this regard, calls upon Member States to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;*

*"4. Urges all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations, within the limits of their competence, to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a*

matter of priority, and calls upon all States parties to the Convention to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible;

"5. *Encourages* Member States to support the various initiatives adopted at the first Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption with a view to enhancing the capacity of States to implement the Convention, particularly in such areas as asset recovery and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

"6. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws and taken other positive measures in the fight against corruption in all its forms including, inter alia, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws and to implement effective measures at the national level and, in accordance with domestic law and policies, at the local level, to prevent and combat corruption;

"7. *Urges* all Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption;

"8. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;

"9. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V, and to support national efforts in formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and private sectors;

"10. *Calls upon* the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, welcomes the agreement to add anti-corruption as the tenth principle of the Global Compact, and emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability;

"11. *Takes note* of the generous offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of previous resolutions

that would further elaborate on the magnitude of corruption at all levels and on any scale, and on the scale of transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption and such transfers on economic growth and sustainable development taking into account the outcome of, and also transmitting the report on, the second session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention;

"13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled 'Globalization and interdependence', the sub-item entitled 'Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption'."

3. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (A/C.2/62/L.61), submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Hassan Ali Saleh (Lebanon), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.27.
4. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.
5. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia, in his capacity as facilitator, orally corrected the draft resolution (see A/C.2/62/SR.32).
6. At its 33rd meeting, on 7 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.61, as orally corrected (see para. 8).
7. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.61, draft resolution A/C.2/62/L.27 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

### III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

8. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

**Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, and recalling also its resolutions 58/205 of 23 December 2003, 59/242 of 22 December 2004, 60/207 of 22 December 2005 and 61/209 of 20 December 2006,

*Welcoming* the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,<sup>1</sup>

*Also welcoming* the convening of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Jordan, from 10 to 14 December 2006, and stressing the need for States parties to take steps to implement the outcome of that Conference,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of the work carried out by the open-ended intergovernmental expert working groups on asset recovery, review of implementation and technical assistance,

*Recalling* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>2</sup> which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority, and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),<sup>3</sup>

*Convinced* that a stable and transparent environment for national and international commercial transactions in all countries is essential for the mobilization of investment, finance, technology, skills and other important resources, and recognizing that effective efforts at all levels to prevent and combat corruption in all its forms in all countries are essential elements of an improved national and international business environment,

*Reiterating its concern* about the seriousness of problems and threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and the values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 58/4, annex.

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

*Recognizing* that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger, and economic and sustainable development,

*Emphasizing* the need for solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and the need to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of domestic administration and public spending and the rule of law, to ensure full respect for human rights, including the right to development, and to eradicate corruption and build sound economic and social institutions,

*Recalling* that the fight against all forms of corruption requires strong institutions at all levels, including at the local level, able to undertake efficient preventive and law enforcement measures consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapters II and III,

*Recognizing* the concern about the laundering and the transfer and/or transaction of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and stressing the need to address this concern consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

*Concerned* about the links between corruption in all its forms, including bribery, corruption-related money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime,

*Noting* the particular concern of developing countries and countries with economies in transition regarding the return of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, in particular to countries from which they originated, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular chapter V, in view of the importance that such assets can have to their sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>4</sup>
2. *Expresses concern* about the magnitude of corruption at all levels, including the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption, and in this regard reiterates its commitment to preventing and combating corrupt practices at all levels, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;<sup>1</sup>
3. *Condemns* corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of assets of illicit origin;
4. *Encourages* all Governments to prevent, combat and penalize corruption in all its forms, including bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets, and to work for the prompt return of such assets through asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V;
5. *Invites* Member States to work on the identification and tracing of financial flows linked to corruption, the freezing or seizing of assets derived from corruption and the return of such assets, consistent with the United Nations

<sup>4</sup> A/62/116.

Convention against Corruption, and encourages the promotion of human and institutional capacity-building in this regard;

6. *Stresses* the importance of mutual legal assistance, and encourages Member States to enhance international cooperation, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

7. *Welcomes* the high number of Member States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and in this regard urges all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations, within the limits of their competence, that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and calls upon all States parties to fully implement the Convention as soon as possible;

8. *Calls on* States parties, and encourages other Member States, to support the initiatives adopted at the first session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in particular the work carried out by the open-ended intergovernmental expert working groups on asset recovery, review of implementation and technical assistance in order to facilitate the full implementation of the Convention, and the review thereof, and in this regard stresses the importance of the adoption of relevant legislation consistent with the Convention;

9. *Encourages* all States parties that have not yet done so to submit information through the self-assessment checklist as a follow-up mechanism to the first session of the Conference of States Parties;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts of Member States that have enacted laws and taken other positive measures in the fight against corruption in all its forms, including, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in this regard encourages Member States that have not yet done so to enact such laws and to implement effective measures at the national level and, in accordance with domestic law and policies, at the local level, to prevent and combat corruption;

11. *Takes note* of the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank, and welcomes the cooperation of the Office on Drugs and Crime with relevant partners, including the International Centre for Asset Recovery;

12. *Urges* all Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption;

13. *Encourages* Member States to provide adequate financial and human resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including for the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and also encourages the Office to give high priority to technical cooperation, upon request, inter alia, to promote and facilitate the ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to and the implementation of the Convention;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against

Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, in accordance with its mandate;

15. *Calls for* further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

16. *Reiterates its request* to the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin as well as for asset recovery consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V, and to support national efforts in formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and private sectors;

17. *Encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to require financial institutions to properly implement comprehensive due diligence and vigilance programmes, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and those of other relevant applicable instruments;

18. *Calls upon* the private sector, at both the international and the national levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, to remain fully engaged in the fight against corruption, welcomes the agreement to add anti-corruption as the tenth principle of the Global Compact, and emphasizes the need for all relevant stakeholders, including within the United Nations system, as appropriate, to continue to promote corporate responsibility and accountability;

19. *Takes note* of the generous offer of the Government of Indonesia to host the second session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at Nusa Dua, Bali, from 28 January to 1 February 2008, and invites all States parties and signatories to take measures aimed at enhancing the full and effective implementation of the Convention;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, from within existing resources, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, also encompassing relevant reports from the second session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption", bearing in mind the possibility of reviewing the future consideration of this sub-item.